IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

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MARY BETH HARSHBARGER,

**Plaintiff** 

vs ) 09cv487

MICHAEL REGAN, et.al.,

**Defendants** 

BEFORE: HONORABLE THOMAS I. VANASKIE

United States District Judge

for the Middle District of Pennsylvania

Telephone Conference

Re: Habeas Corpus Petition

Tuesday, March 17, 2009 Scranton, Pennsylvania

APPEARANCES:

For The Plaintiff: PAUL P. ACKOUREY, ESQ.

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For The Defendants: CHRISTIAN A. FISANICK, ESQ.

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KRISTIN L. YEAGER, RMR, CRR - COMPUTER TRANSCRIPT

So maybe we start with the scope of review. First, is my review limited to the record compiled by the Magistrate Judge?

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MR. FISANICK: Your Honor, it's the Government's position that your review is extremely limited in this case, and we have filed, in a previous pleading with Magistrate Judge Mannion, that that, basically, is the review. It's not a plenary review or not a de novo review. You basically, as I see it, there are only three things you can review, and the only one I think that would be in dispute, really, would be the probable cause determination of Magistrate Judge Mannion.

THE COURT: All right. Do you agree, Paul?

MR. ACKOUREY: Judge, in response, I believe that your review is limited to what has already -- in terms of a factual basis -- is limited to what has been presented, so to that extent, I would agree. I think the crux here is the probable cause determination. I think we have it framed somewhat differently in our habeas, in that, I believe there is also an equal protection issue raised.

But it's also -- I think it goes to the issue of -- to the probable cause issue.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FISANICK: Just in rebuttal to that, I would point out, Your Honor, that the U.S. Constitution doesn't apply to an extradition proceeding, such as the Confrontation Clause, the Due Process Clause or Equal Protection Clause, so it pretty much is limited to the probable cause determination. Any of these other issues are not promptly before the Court.

THE COURT: Paul, your Equal Protection argument, is that based on the fact that Judge Jones reached a decision in the Sylvester matter that may be different than the decision reached by Judge Mannion in this case?

MR. ACKOUREY: Well, it was more than just that he reached a different decision, Judge, the application of the law was different. He read Section 10, Paragraph 1 of the Treaty to require the application of Pennsylvania law in determining the issue of probable cause, namely, in Pennsylvania, probable cause is determined -- cannot be based solely on hearsay, and he ruled that the evidence, which was solely hearsay, was insufficient to establish probable cause as a matter of law.

Judge Mannion has rejected that view. I think there's an issue as to whether or not Judge Jones' determination is, in fact, binding, as it relates to the Magistrate's review, but nonetheless, we are beyond that at this stage. So to that extent, I mean, there's a real question here as to what law applies.

MR. FISANICK: Federal law applies, Your Honor, and as Magistrate Judge Mannion pointed out in his opinions, the case laws are legion that an extradition proceeding can be based solely on the paper, and it's not subject to the idiosyncratic procedural laws of the jurisdiction, such as Pennsylvania. There's U.S. Supreme Court precedent that suggests that the Government does not have to call four constables into the

United States, in fact, that would actually be in derogation of the rights and privileges established under the Treaty, in that, we are not disrupting a foreign police department's process by bringing them to the United States to testify.

THE COURT: Is there any distinction to be made on the basis of the source of the substantive law -- the substantive criminal law, in terms of dual criminality? In other words, does it matter whether -- in Judge Jones' case, he was looking at State law.

MR. FISANICK: Exactly, Your Honor, it does, in what Magistrate Judge Mannion has looked on. The one charge, he granted extradition on, he looked at Federal procedural -- Federal law, Federal substantive law, and I would submit to you that the Sylvester opinion by Judge Jones is completely distinguishable, because it has no regard to a Federal statute as being the cognate offense for dual criminality.

MR. ACKOUREY: Judge, looking at Sylvester, the decision in Sylvester, I believe kidnapping and rape were the offenses that were the subject offenses in Canada. I don't know that it's so clear from Judge Jones' opinion what the -- I'm just -- based upon my reading of the decision, it's not clear what the corresponding offense he was relying on, but it's clear that he does an analysis of Section 10.1 in determining that Pennsylvania law applies as to the issue of what constitutes

competent evidence.

THE COURT: Right. Of course, he also found that the Statute of Limitations, at least, the Pennsylvania Statute of Limitations had expired.

MR. FISANICK: And Magistrate Judge Mannion, Your Honor, found the same thing for the second of the two charges requested in this case, that is, in fact, he did actually apply Sylvester and did no disservice to Sylvester, recognizing that that was Judge Jones' interpretation.

Now, admittedly, Sylvester was not appealed to the Third Circuit and, clearly, the Government has a different view as to the correctness of Sylvester, but leaving that aside, because I don't think we need to face that issue, Magistrate Judge Mannion has ordered extradition on just one charge, finding that a Federal law was a cognate, meaning, that Federal procedure -- Federal procedure, if it applies in some small part does apply and the Statute of Limitations had not run, and that a Federal charge may be proven completely by hearsay according to what the U.S. Supreme Court has said in extradition hearings.

THE COURT: Paul, I take it you don't dispute the fact that Federal law does have a comparable criminal statute?

MR. ACKOUREY: I don't dispute the fact that the comparable statute was the involuntary manslaughter, we haven't disputed that, however, I think there is a position to be made and a

case to be made, and it's been put in our motion that, as applied here, there's some concern about whether Ms.

Harshbarger could have known that her actions would have led to criminal conduct.

MR. FISANICK: The problem, Your Honor, with that argument is that's an argument based on the U.S. Constitution and an argument, perhaps, raising an affirmative defense in the requesting jurisdiction, which that's not what we are here to decide, that's up to Canada, and if she feels that that statute is vague as applied to the facts of her case, that's something she would have to raise in a Canadian Court.

THE COURT: Do I have the record before Judge Mannion?

MR. FISANICK: There's a transcript.

MR. ACKOUREY: There's a transcript, Judge.

THE COURT: I take it there were affidavits presented or what was presented in terms --

MR. FISANICK: Your Honor, the Government's presentation was based upon the diplomatic filings, as certified by the State Department from the Department of State of Canada. So in other words, the hearing, basically, consisted of the Government's introduction of all the diplomatic papers, because nothing else really was in dispute. The jurisdiction of Magistrate Judge Mannion was not in dispute, the jurisdiction of the Defendant in this District was not in dispute, the identity of the Defendant was not in dispute, actually, the dual criminality

was not really in dispute, what was in dispute was really the determination of the probable cause.

THE COURT: Yes, and it really is just a question of whether, as Paul says, you can rely on hearsay. I guess I want to look at the diplomatic file to see what is included in it.

MR. FISANICK: It has affidavits of, Your Honor, like, investigator, case agent, witness, and it is filed with the Court. so that is available.

THE COURT: In looking over Judge Mannion's decision, I saw that he referred to documents that would have included statements of Mrs. Harshbarger, herself, in terms of how the matter happened.

MR. FISANICK: Um-hum.

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- MR. ACKOUREY: I believe that was included in an affidavit.
- 15 MR. FISANICK: Yes, it was, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Okay. All right, well, are both of you available on Thursday of this week?
  - MR. ACKOUREY: Judge, unfortunately, I have received notice that I have a case proceeding to trial in Luzerne County Thursday morning.
- THE COURT: How about late tomorrow? I'm not available until late tomorrow.
- MR. ACKOUREY: Late tomorrow is fine, Judge.
- MR. FISANICK: What are you anticipating, Your Honor?
- THE COURT: When I say late, I'm going to have to get a

court reporter, I'm talking about 5:30, 6:00.

MR. FISANICK: Sure.

MR. ACKOUREY: For an argument?

THE COURT: Yes, for an argument. That will give me sometime to look at the record here. Because I take it -- unless the Government is willing to extend her surrender date, I need to make a decision.

MR. FISANICK: Your Honor, you have to understand, too, and Paul knows this and Magistrate Judge Mannion certainly knows this, that my hands are kind of bound in some small part by the Office of International Affairs in D.C. who are kind of directing me on what I need to do on this, and I'm not in a position to concur in an extension of the surrender date.

MR. ACKOUREY: Judge, I mean, the cases are replete, though, with Courts granting stays of the surrender date or stays of the certification of extradition, and even conducting or setting bail. I mean, certainly, the Court has the authority to do that. It has been requested in the motion itself.

MR. FISANICK: I understand that. Again, I can say without speaking with OIA today that I understand the cases pending the disposition of a habeas corpus almost unanimously grant a stay, because, obviously, the point would be moot, but what my point is, I would not concur in a stay of the turn-in date. We could hold off the extradition until His Honor reviews it and decides the habeas, but the turn-in date, there is a certificate of

extraditability issued here, Judge Mannion has basically ordered her to turn herself in, and we can't concur in anything other than that.

MR. ACKOUREY: Judge, just in response, and I appreciate that, however, I mean, in all fairness, this case is over two years old, my client hasn't fled anywhere, I mean, the Court certainly could set bail. She's a mother of two children, she lives in Meshoppen, I don't think she's a flight risk, she has appeared for every Court proceeding up to this point in time.

MR. FISANICK: I agree with that, I understand that. But as I said, I, unfortunately, am bound by what my superiors in D.C. are basically allowing me to argue on this.

MR. ACKOUREY: I understand.

MR. FISANICK: I have to argue that, while I may agree in a stay of the extradition itself until we work out the legal matters, I'm not in a position to concur in a stay of the turn-in date.

MR. ACKOUREY: I understand that. But certainly the Court -- and it certainly would not be cutting new law here if the Court were to stay both.

THE COURT: Are you saying stay the turn-in date, the surrender date and extradition, obviously?

MR. ACKOUREY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I'm inclined to do that. I don't want to offend diplomatic sensitivities, but it's putting me in a

11 1 difficult position. It looks like Magistrate Judge Mannion has 2 done a very thorough job on this matter, but I just got it 3 yesterday. MR. ACKOUREY: I understand. 4 5 MR. FISANICK: I understand, Judge. 6 THE COURT: And late yesterday, at that. I have a commitment 7 tomorrow to be down -- to guest lecture at the Dickinson Law 8 School, and then I have our first day of our new Court Assisted 9 Re-Entry Program from 3 until about 6. Frankly, it would be 10 extremely difficult for me to get through this matter to be 11 prepared the way I would like to be prepared to render a 12 decision in the matter extremely promptly. 13 How long is your trial going to last, Paul? 14 MR. ACKOUREY: Judge, I would imagine that I'll be done 15 mid-Friday. 16 THE COURT: All right. Well, here's what I'm going to do. 17 I'm going to issue a stay of extradition and a stay of the 18 surrender date. I'm going to move that back to Friday, March 19 27th. 20 MR. FISANICK: That's fair. 21 THE COURT: How are both of you set for Monday? 22 MR. FISANICK: Let me look at my calendar. 23 THE COURT: Monday, March 23. 24 MR. ACKOUREY: Judge, I seem to be the problem. I have a 25 trial in Bradford County starting Monday morning. It's a

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   one-day trial.
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       MR. FISANICK: Monday looks okay with me.
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       THE COURT: All right, how about Tuesday.
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       MR. ACKOUREY: Fine.
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       MR. FISANICK: Tuesday is not okay, I have to be in D.C. on
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   Tuesday.
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       THE COURT: Okay. What does Wednesday look like?
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       MR. FISANICK: Wednesday looks fine.
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       MR. ACKOUREY: Wednesday is fine with me, too, Judge.
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       THE COURT: All right. Well, it will be the same kind of
   timing, then, Wednesday, March 25th. It may be, and I just want
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   to give you fair warning on this, Paul, that I'm sufficiently
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   convinced, given what I believe will be a narrow standard of
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   review on my part, I would like to confirm that.
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       MR. ACKOUREY: It is.
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       THE COURT: That I may, in fact, rule from the bench after
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   the conclusion of argument.
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       MR. ACKOUREY: I understand.
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       MR. FISANICK: Okay.
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       THE COURT: So I don't want anybody to have the impression
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   that it's likely that there's going to be a continuation of
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   stay -- it may be, it may be, certainly, if I cannot make a
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   decision then, but if I can, I just want Mrs. Harshbarger to
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   know that, all right?
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       MR. ACKOUREY: I understand that, Judge.
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       MR. FISANICK: Okay, Your Honor, what time are we looking at
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   on the 25th?
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       THE COURT: What I would like to suggest on the 25th is 11
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   a.m.
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       MR. FISANICK: Okay.
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       MR. ACKOUREY: Very good.
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       THE COURT: Okay.
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       MR. ACKOUREY: Thank you, Judge.
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       THE COURT: Thank you. We will issue an Order that stays
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   extradition and stays her surrender date until the 27th of
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   March.
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       MR. ACKOUREY: Very good. Thank you, Your Honor.
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       MR. FISANICK: Thank you.
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       THE COURT: Thank you.
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        (At this time the proceedings were adjourned.)
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14 CERTIFICATE 1 2 3 I, KRISTIN L. YEAGER, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Middle District of 4 5 Pennsylvania, appointed pursuant to the provisions of 6 Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the 7 within-mentioned proceedings had in the above-mentioned and 9 numbered cause on the date or dates hereinbefore set forth; and 10 I do further certify that the foregoing transcript has 11 been prepared by me or under my supervision. 12 13 S/Kristin L. Yeager KRISTIN L. YEAGER, RMR, CRR 14 Official Court Reporter 15 REPORTED BY: 16 KRISTIN L. YEAGER, RMR, CRR 17 Official Court Reporter United States District Court 18 Middle District of Pennsylvania P.O. Box 5 19 Scranton, Pennsylvania 18501 20 21 22 (The foregoing certificate of this transcript does not apply to any reproduction of the same by any means 23 unless under the direct control and/or supervision of the certifying reporter.) 24

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